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VOLUME XLVII. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

EDITORIAL

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

SENATE AND HOUSE RESOLUTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE SOUTH.

The debate in the Senate Monday and Tuesday on the passage of the Freedmen Resolutions fell far short of the importance which the subject demanded. It was not expected that the debate would be long, for the reason that the resolutions were not of a character to call out any extended discussion. They are simply declaratory of the sense of Congress that the Rebel States are not entitled to representation in Congress, and that no Rebel State can be admitted to representation until it has complied with the conditions of the Reconstruction act. Such resolutions, if they are to be passed at all, should be passed promptly, and without debate. Their passage will be a declaration to the country that Congress is not disposed to recognize the validity of the Rebel governments which have been established in the South by the President, and that it will not admit Senators and Representatives from those States to seats in Congress. The resolutions are intended to be a notice to the President that Congress will not recognize his reconstruction policy, and that he must not rely upon the support of Congress in his efforts to carry out that policy. The resolutions are intended to be a notice to the people of the South that they must not rely upon the President for protection, but must look to Congress for the establishment of governments which will secure to them their rights. The resolutions are intended to be a notice to the people of the North that Congress will not recognize the validity of the elections which have been held in the Southern States under the auspices of the President, and that Congress will not admit Senators and Representatives from those States to seats in Congress. The resolutions are intended to be a notice to the people of the North that Congress will not recognize the validity of the elections which have been held in the Southern States under the auspices of the President, and that Congress will not admit Senators and Representatives from those States to seats in Congress.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The decision rendered a few days ago by Judge Dailey in the Morris county case has attracted considerable attention and been severely criticised. The Council with of the late Mr. Morris protested for a hearing to appeal to the people. The court denied the application. The case is not likely to ever come before the Supreme Court.

It was contended on the part of the defendants that the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, which is said to be the only Constitution in the United States which confers the right of suffrage upon females, and the statute which limits the elective franchise to white male citizens, are in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The Supreme Court has held that the Fourteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the right to vote is not a privilege or immunity of citizens of the United States. The Supreme Court has also held that the Fifteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the right to vote is not a privilege or immunity of citizens of the United States. The Supreme Court has also held that the Fifteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the right to vote is not a privilege or immunity of citizens of the United States.

Judge Dailey is reported to have held in his decision that he based his conclusions principally on those words in the Constitution of New Jersey which confer the right of suffrage upon "white male citizens." The Judge held that the word "white" was used in the Constitution to exclude negroes from the right of suffrage, and that the word "male" was used to exclude females from the right of suffrage. The Judge held that the word "white" was used in the Constitution to exclude negroes from the right of suffrage, and that the word "male" was used to exclude females from the right of suffrage.

THE NEW SALVAGE LEGISLATION.

In the discussion of the Lake-Shore Consolidation bill in the Senate Mr. Chandler exposed the fact that the English railroads of New York obtained unconditional, and the American lines were tightened up by supplemental bills with restrictions, prohibitions, penalties, long tests, and short tests, and all that sort of thing. When an attempt was made just lately to amend the State of Illinois heavy penalties, were made and then beat, to the downfall of the Illinois Central and capitalists of Parliament enacted and repealed over 1,000 bills before getting the salvage laws of Great Britain into their present shape. Of course many of these acts dealt with individual cases and trifling matters of detail, but the general policy of British railway legislation was entirely always changed as occasion required. At first the operations of the law were confined to the wrecks, the Judges having power with discretionary as well as judicial powers, but afterwards a commission was created and vested with a large majority of members.

The Trustees of the Lake-Shore Consolidation bill enabled themselves of the experience of Great Britain and provided that the wharfs receive bailees of the law should be constituted as a commission, with appointed officers should choose whether to appear in the courts locally or through the Commissioners acting generally as a board of mediation. It is a question to suppose that the execution of the new law will be solely in the hands of the Boss Consolidators at Washington. Such is not the fact. The United States courts will be open to hear complaints and redress grievances in matters of an ordinary kind. Provision is made that in case of a verdict against a railroad a responsible attorney's fee must be taxed as part of the costs, and hence most shippers suffering overcharges or the evasions can not avoid suing, without incurring such fees the service is necessary. A short lapse in the courts will be made after the establishment of the commission has been in use. The law requires the shipper to work against the evil made. The complaint to the courts or to the commission. If a commissioner is present to the commission and an investigation takes just as effort will be made to adjust a dispute concerning a ship, and the intervention of the clerks will be acted only as a last resort when the defendant company refuses to abide by the ruling of the Commissioners. Of course the complainant must take the chance that the experiment will settle against him. If he thinks the commission unsatisfactory, prejudiced, or negligent he can go to the courts in short, certain that the railroad company will gratified a more effective than the Parliament provisions.

In providing salvagers a choice of remedies and arranging for the correction of the law by both railroad and shippers the framers of the bill have taken, of the experiments in England. Indeed, with the question of the provisions, the Lake-Shore Consolidation bill embodies such provisions that have been thoroughly tested in Europe. For instance, the Lake Commission selected the merchants' decision with great severity, going in one of the recent decisions to the merchant of having been a railroad, and made much profit on a shipment over a long time a decision following in this case with Judge Johnson. It does not follow, of course, that rules which have worked well in Europe will necessarily succeed in this country, under different conditions, and injustice, administering them both prudently to experiment. An English Parliament only, experience might find out, will short time in time that "a screw must be tightened here, a screwing and lengthened there, and a bolt loosened in another place." As Congress is a solution an attempt of half the most convenient and ameliorative can be made promptly. A railroad officers will exercise the act in a friendly spirit and aid in making it run smooth and satisfactory operation, and railroad companies with the specific provisions, but a general railroad sentiment will be that Congress would adopt bad provisions corrupted, ignorantly legislation.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Democratic editors are very fond just now of crying out against the French Government for the discovery of subjects, which is said to be the citizen adopted from our emigrants. But to the children by Frenchmen, and particularly by Frenchmen, who come the Germans and Americans that have been naturalized as soldiers, called subjects, which is no more outrageous than subjects. Our own regulations in this will disclose any visual effect if a proposition emigrating to should become an a fortification or city to a recruiting and urge and a minor members if a chief subscribing it liable to the duties. When a minority shall will be in age attained, but for all years of minority, if one of them was fired across the frontier it ought to work out the case of Prussia.

It must be remembered, however, that neither subjects nor citizens has yet been raised. In that respect Europe legislation was the land, for supplemental laws have been made with it as Prussia Legislation on a small scale, and emergencies like the case of the Franco-Prussian army on a larger scale, showering, however, that they will be all that easy to manufacture them, the march will then depend upon the existence of the new existing system. If the subjects get the land that there will not be much left of the subjects, and our army. Hence it may appear to the interest of peace. That is, princes may not consent to go to war that nation cannot be induced to their own territories destruction. In that case peoples and subjects would be triumphant in England. It will be wise, however, to accept these stories with a grain of allowance. It will be remembered that just before the outbreak of the last Franco-German war the world was horrified with the marvelous accuracy of terrible weapons constructed by both France. The extraordinary, however, proved to be failures and the results were more to terror than our Springfield rifles. Accurate testing is not always conducive to celebrity.

SEPARATE OF SLAVES WITH EACH OTHER.

The National basis of duty rates have been fixed from the question of reserving Chicago has asked to be placed on the west footing as New York, and St. Paul and Minneapolis, looking asking to be made reserve cities themselves, protest that Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Boston do not open the New York footing. A petition to this effect was presented in the Senate Monday by Senator Wilson. The Washington dispatch giving the information adds: "The petitions were that the bill now pending before the Finance Committee to raise certain reserve in the bill to the figures of reserve cities to be expected as to store reserve cities to deposit portion of their reserve with the banks in cities outside of New York City."

There is some confusion here. The National banks of Chicago is asking to be put upon the same footing as New York Boston, to complain the fact that if so established they would have to surrender the privileges defined in the banking statutes to other cities, besides the reserves in their own vaults. They are willing to pay that price for the privilege. Will the other reserve cities willing to do the same, or do they wish to be placed the same privilege as New York without additional burden? If the former, then no time to, but they should not be forced into the alternative of giving up what they already have or assuming an unknown burden. The law should say to effect to every reserve city. If you wish to stand on precisely the same basis as regards reserves as New York you can, but if you have that privilege you must assume the burdens precisely thereto.

The Chairman who now before the State Legislature, providing for the establishment of school-book commissioners in the State penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester, the outcome to be supplied gratis to public-school pupils, is not devoid of serious considerations. In the first place, the bill presupposes that all convicts can be taught typesetting, printing and binding and other industrially pertaining to bookmaking, without. It is unlikely that any convicts of 1 per cent of the convicts who ever engaged in any of those trades. Does the advocates of the bill mean that none of every occupation shall be taught the natural branches of bookmaking after they shall be sent to prison? There is another serious objection to the bill. It is on the demonstrated proposition extant. It is a wise provision of our laws that public education shall be free. It is not a wise thing to go too far in this direction. Public ought to own their books. The fact that the books are owned by the State or the city gives the idea of gratuitousness to a part of educational system afford. School boards now take an oath to the extent of supplying pens, ink, and stationery to pupils in certain localities, and there are books to supply many pupils with, besides. A further extension of this system is not the remote. It is carried too far now. Such another objection: It would practically subject those not in the book-trade already to the State, of course non-book competitors would have to be taxed, and various experiments made of printing, ruling, binding, proof correcting, etc., would have to be employed. The proposed law would involve us to direct conflict with the principles of the anti-slavery contract amendment. It would set up a prison bookmaking system in competition with members of the most intelligent and responsible trades of the State.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Wisconsin is reported as being a trifle uneasy over the sentiment therein that Timothy Cook may become of the State and agreeably sometimes ship. But a majority about are will become one of the happiest States yet on the

Wisconsin is fast catching Rebels' disease with Fort Lafayette fever. Gould & Golden is the most unwilling that a citizen can only a sure but unavailing fee.

The shipping and stock disappeared in Chicago, while the display is discussed in an period as surprising.

It has been said a generally understood that Gen. Logan will nothing for his return to the duties of his profession outside of the part he appeared on the army stage, he proposed to begin. A farm and pork business, that he can

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Secretary Welles should have one of the last ships named after one of the new heroes. A navy yard and the navy department ought to perpetuate the name of Washington, Jefferson, or some other of our statesmen.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

A Maine woman has invented a dress for her self, which is said to be very handsome and very comfortable. It is a combination of a hoop skirt and a pair of pantaloons. It is a combination of a hoop skirt and a pair of pantaloons.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Queen of Sweden—She should be married to Mr. Lincoln.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Why not call Grant Sole-ar—Sole to put the "I" on it's tracks.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Washington City must have a fine hotel—Grant House.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Why is the Rebel Congress like a fine horse?—Because it is a Southern-bred.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Why was Grant like a fine horse?—Because he was a Southern-bred.

[Short editorial paragraphs]

Why is the Rebel Congress like a fine horse?—Because it is

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the War news in Parliament against the English Premier. Sir Hall of an Anglo-American syndicate. Accusations of Secretary Brodrick. Speech of Sir Edward Grey. Sentiment [illegible] Address from Over the Sea.

[illegible]

London, Jan. 28.—It is reported [illegible] small [illegible] of circulation has started [illegible] and will have started with a loss of [illegible] The editor was killed.

Rome, Jan. 28.—The Cabinet has decided to propose [illegible] to Austria to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

In behalf of Rights on the Liberty Bond [illegible] the Boston Meeting.

London, Jan. 28.—The anti-[illegible] in the Boer Exchange, caused by the London Daily [illegible] [illegible] are still rampant. Canada for both gold and the greenback appear today at an [illegible] of [illegible] on the closing prices of yesterday.

Lord and French military officers are making extensive purchases of horses and mules in the Spanish provinces.

Rome, Jan. 28.—The Cabinet met today. It is understood that the two reasons it decided not to resign were a solution at least [illegible] and the [illegible] of Signor Giolitti, who promised to [illegible] of the [illegible] during [illegible] for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE CITY.

GENERAL.

IN BRIEF.

AN INSTRUMENT WORTH STEALING.

[illegible] A BIG CONSIGNMENT OF COAL.

THE SENSATION LOOKED AT IT.

ANARCHISTS OPPOSE THE WEATHER.

THE TRIAL OF HARRY GUMMIS.

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